Retrospective history of California's healing arts: 1848–1970

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ABSTRACT. *Since the organization of the American Medical Association (AMA) in 1846, allopathic physicians have often referred to other forms of health care as quackery, while not wishing to point the finger at some of their own for their unorthodox procedures. California physicians were no exception. Homeopaths and eclectics were included in California's Medical Practice Act of 1876. But in 1847, the AMA first declared that herbals and dilutants as remedies for illnesses smacked of quackery. When osteopaths, naturopaths, and chiropractors first appeared on the health care scene in the early 1900s, California's Board of Medical Examiners accepted osteopaths and naturopaths with licenses, but then withdrew naturopaths and completely rejected chiropractors from licensure. Later, naturopathy was given by the Appellate Court into the chiropractic scope of practice. However, as the osteopaths and chiropractors struggled for independent licensing boards, they had to do battle with the Board of Medical Examiners over scope of practice until 1922, when both professions were granted independent boards and a practice act by the Initiative Ballot process. This article reflects upon some of the strange interactions, and the use of the word 'quack,' among medicine, chiropractic, and the public from 1848–1970.*

KEY WORDS: Chiropractic—History of Medicine

EARLY IN THE AMERICAN PERIOD OF CALIfornia's medical history (1848–1875), San Francisco was known as the "civilized city," albeit with a seamy side, whereas Sacramento, springboard into the central Sierra gold fields, was the more "crude and vulgar" city [1]. In the gold fields, some 4,200 murders and 1,400 suicides occurred from gunshot or knife wounds between 1848 and 1854 [1].

Before 1846, California's total population was estimated to be 2,600; by 1852, it had grown to 264,500, due mainly to the influx of people caused by the gold rush [1]. This incursion of people included many eastern physicians who suddenly had become miners filled with the spirit of "get rich quick"; this left a vacuum for others to take advantage, people who were interested in making their "quick riches" off the miners. Some of these 'physicians' would try to suture knife wounds or reduce dislocations or fractures; this could lead to amputation or even death from septicemia. These unsavory characters would become known as charlatans, fakirs, humbugs, or quacks [1].

"Quack" is short for the Dutch "quacksalver," meaning "one who pretends to have knowledge or skills in medicine," also termed "charlatan, fakir or humbug" in Stedman's Medical Dictionary [2]. The term "humbug" came into being in the early 1800s with the first western migrations into new territories where law and order had yet to be established. Later in the 1800s, physicians were the ones using the term "quack" after the enactment of early medical practice acts, first toward unlicensed healers, then to other physicians not schooled in allopathic medicine [3]. The term had also been used by the public, aimed at an increasing number of physicians and surgeons who overstepped the utilization of certain procedures, in the absence of any pathology, seemingly just to "ring the cash register."

Morbidity statistics in San Francisco's State Marine Hospital (first hospital in the state) were reported to the 1850 session of the legislature as follows:

> The six leading causes of death were - diarrhea, dysentery, typhus, scurvy, cholera and pneumonia; the six leading diagnoses were - diarrhea, dysentery,

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acute rheumatism, intermittent fever and gonorrhea [3].

The materia medica of that day consisted principally of compounds derived from heavy metals (arsenic, bismuth, lead, mercury and others), all with a known high degree of iatrogenic sequelae. The Marine Hospital also reported in 1850 "1,200 admissions, 912 discharges as cured, 139 remaining hospitalized and 149 deaths." There were an estimated 500 physicians statewide by 1860 [3].

DISCUSSION

In 1860, the first California medical school, Tolland Hall, was created in San Francisco by a number of German immigrant physicians who brought the latest medical and surgical procedures from Europe and were eager to teach these procedures to the local physicians. About this time, there was an ever-increasing number of teenage girls leaving or being thrown out of their homes, standing on street corners and increasing the number of prostitutes; this was then followed by an increase in unwed pregnancies, a real social problem. Many were incarcerated. If any were caught masturbating when in custody, they were brought to Tolland Hall to be used in demonstration surgeries for the new surgical procedure *clitoridectomy*, designed to stop such self-abuse. Some girls were also used to demonstrate oophorectomies, performed as a preventive of teen pregnancies. The gynecologists had a field day performing these great European procedures. Cesarean section deliveries were also introduced rather than waiting for the slow descent of the baby. With Lister's new antiseptic solution to sterilize the operative field on a female belly, laparotomies were demonstrated as a cure-all for dysmenorrhea; the thinking was that a pelvic tumor might be the cause, but rarely was one ever found. Many physicians even used their wives as "guinea pigs" for this procedure, and she might later brag about her abdominal scar at social functions [3].

Physicians of this early period went before the state legislature seeking a medical practice act whereby the unsavory might be controlled or eliminated. Beginning in 1870, two such bills died in committee; four bills suffered the same fate in the 1875 session; and two in the early 1876 session before a third, Senate Bill 549, passed on April 3 (see Appendix). Section 12 of this bill contained the American Medical Association's regulation affecting itinerant vendors: they must pay a $100 monthly fee if they used any drug, nostrum, or *manipulation* to treat any disease or deformity. During the 1901 session, the word *manipulation* was deleted from the act, as it was amended into the medical practice act (see Appendix).

During the second 25-year period (1875–1900), another menace confronted the "healing" scene in California: the "Chinese herbalist." These oriental healers came with their people, who had been hired to lay the tracks for the Western Pacific Railroad in its transcontinental race to the east. Harris goes on to state,

> While Tolland Hall was teaching new medical-surgical procedures to the physicians, their patients began seeking health care from the herbalist; which was less expensive, safer as the patients did not get sick from the herbs whereas they did with the medicines [3].

Health care was not the only new innovation the Chinese had brought to California; their opium dens soon became a haven for any who could afford the habit. To thwart this oriental 'menace,' the Board of Medical Examiners arrested a few herbalists for practicing medicine without a license because they proffered herbs as a treatment for physical illness, a violation of the medical practice act (see Appendix). These legal cases did not stop the traffic to the herbalists; instead, they thrived.

By 1877, there were 900 licensed physicians statewide and 4,500 by 1901 [13 percent were homeopaths, and 10 percent eclectic (American herbalists)], meaning there was one physician for every 330 citizens. Also about this time, quackery entered the medical community when a San Francisco physician advertised himself as an "ElectroTherapist." This was an unorthodox procedure, according to the medical board, which immediately informed Dr. Hunter that he had to cease and desist such advertising, else he would lose his license, regardless of his bulging files of patients who had been "cured" or helped by his new device [3].

Suddenly licensed allopaths turned upon their colleagues the licensed homeopaths and eclectics, declaring that dilutants and herbs as treating agents were not buttressed by scientific evidence; these practices smacked too much of quackery, so they would have to go [3].

Harris goes on to inform his reader that "During the 1870–1880's, San Francisco was no place to invite outsiders to a medical society dinner meeting. Such functions were a ghastly example of mass inebriation and stupor, the new scandal in town" [3]. This medical society also did not have, as other professional societies had, a Committee on Intoxicants, but the State Board of Health did and they were aghast at the behavior of the San Francisco physicians in their society dinner meetings as well as some of their prescription practices on the public health. As if there were not enough public alcohol to go around, San Francisco had more than 3000 saloons, one for every hundred citizens, children included. Some physicians were heavily prescribing and drug stores were selling over the counter adult as well as pediatric cough syrups, elixirs, and tonics that had a known alcohol level of 36–43%. Then the churches became involved; what was a good Chris-

tian woman to do to protect her family? Something drastic had to be done [3].

In the early 1890s to early 1900s, San Francisco was again in the medical spotlight. This time, it was on a German physician educated at Heidelberg University: Albert Abrams, M.D., professor of pathology at the new Cooper School of Medicine on California Street. Dr. Abrams suddenly shifted his focus to the area of medical uses of electricity. He became interested in the teachings of Mesmer on magnetism and hypnotic suggestion for the relief of severe muscle spasms of the back. His peers thought him a bit "balmy" at this clinical approach, but off he went deeper into the subject. He even wrote two books on his new concepts, *Spinal Therapeutics* and *Spondylotherapy*. Herein he describes devices of his own design that contained what he termed "electronic circuitry" as the active agents. He investigated the osteopathic concept of spinal nerve irritability as an etiology for visceral disorders to come up with the concept of manual or mechanical percussion over the thoracic spine at levels consistent with the autonomic outflow in spinal nerves that innervated the coronary arteries, as well as thoracic and abdominal arteries that, when constricted, caused the pain of angina pectoris or vascular aneurysms at other levels. The California Medical Association responded, "his theories smacked of quackery"; he was no longer accepted into their community [3]. According to Harris, Dr. Abrams declared that vibration in diagnosis and sympathetic vibration as a corrective were essential to his new concepts, diagnosed technically by placing a drop of the patient's blood into a small box called a 'dynamizer', which contained a jungle of wires, batteries, and a rheostat. The dynamizer was connected to an electrode that was placed on the patient's forehead, facing westward in a dim light. From areas of dullness elicited by percussion on the patient's abdomen, Abrams attained the diagnosis of either disease or religion. Equally absurd was the therapeusis of sympathetic vibrations supplied from another small box, the 'oscilloclast.' As an adjuvant, vividly colored ointments, supposedly of a certain radioactivity, were smeared over the patient's belly. Using the radio analysis, or the electronic reactions, Abrams demonstrated cancer, tuberculosis, or other diseases, all in patients with syphilis—no syphilis, no disease. To him, this showed that every abdominal operation is followed by cancer. And this is from a professor of pathology [3]!

From such performances, hundreds of avid followers of Dr. Abrams could be seen on San Francisco street corners handing out leaflets extolling the testimonies of unimagined cures from all kinds of diseases. Dr. Abrams made millions of dollars annually; soon, however, in the city's free clinics for the indigent, patients could be seen coming in for care with multicolored bellies from repeated treatments by the "oscilloclast." Now broke, these patients, all in the late stages of syphilis, were seeking some hope for a medical cure. Dr. Abrams' "oscilloclast" would enter chiropractic, osteopathic and veterinary medicine through graduates from his San Francisco School of Medical Electronics, even to unlicensed persons who learned to ply the "magic waves." By the 1930s, state chiropractic publications carried ads for a new kind of "clast" device, full of circuitry going nowhere and lights of several colors [4], claiming cures for everything "from falling hair to ingrown toenails."

Now fast forward to 1957; again, the precise count of unorthodox practitioners in the state was unknown because so many new ones were lay people, not licentiates. This increase caused the California Medical Association (CMA) to instigate the State Senate Public Health Committee to hold a hearing in 1958 on the subject of "quackery" and to direct legislative amendments to curb this public menace. They said to the Senate Committee:

> Medical quackery in general, and cancer quackery in particular, are prevalent in California to a great degree and appear to be increasing, and it is extremely doubtful that present laws are adequate to effectively deal with this evil [5].

During this hearing, a

> variety of worthless drugs, devices, paraphernalia and remedies were presented to the Committee, all items taken from licentiates and unlicensed characters caught fleecing the public, thus delaying proper medical care,

said the Health Department [5]. Such devices included a converted juke box with no records but rigged with plenty of dials and lights that, when tuned to the patient, could find any disease, and a common, 2-inch steel ball purportedly charged with life-giving and -saving magnetic force, that, if held in the hand for hours at a time, could cure. One device, an overhauled five-tube radio, could be dial tuned, when an electrode was held by the patient, to find what ailed him. Another was a floodlight behind a red glass that, when shown upon the face of a patient, could be used as a healing tool for anything wrong with him or as a diagnostic device [5]. During the 1940–50s, the most widely confiscated devices were the "Calzone/Ozone Generators," of which over 3000 had been sold in the state over the previous 3 yr at $150 each. Some of the captured literature portrayed these devices as "God's gift to Humanity." The instruments were recommended for over 47 different diseases, ranging from whooping cough, asthma and heart disease to cancer, just to mention a few. Research done by the State Food & Drug authority demonstrated no capability to change any physiological, let alone pathological, processes. In fact, their research demonstrated that too much ozone could be lethal [5].

This Stanford Law Review report came up with a modern definition of a "quack" as:

> A term to designate any person who misrepresents the physical condition of another, the diagnostic or curative efficacy of his method of treatment, or his own education, skill in his branch within the healing arts, to the physical detriment or financial loss of any person so treated. More commonly defined as any person, licensed or not, who defrauds the public by falsely representing the curative powers of his treatment for any illness or disease [5].

Also reported at this interim hearing was the Drown Radio Therapeutic Instrument developed by Ruth Drown, D.C., President of the Drown College of Chiropractic in Hollywood [6]. This case was arraigned in Federal Court in Los Angeles as United States v. Drown, a case of wrongful death of a patient in Chicago treated by Dr. Drown from her Hollywood office. Dr. Drown promoted her device to be useful in the treatment of, among other things, kidney problems, fibrous adhesions of the brain, headaches or head noises, etc. A second device was allegedly capable of diagnosing various disease states such as high blood pressure, abnormal blood cell counts, as in leukemia, by tuning into the body's vibrations no matter the distance between the device and the patient. When the Chicago patient died of complications from her disease and Dr. Drown's records did not have the correct diagnosis, the family brought legal action against her. In her court testimony, Dr. Drown estimated she had treated more than 17,000 patients from all parts of California and many more thousands from other states, all with success, never with such a negative outcome [7].

In 1967, another interim hearing was held in which further reports of licentiate and unlicensed quackery still prevailed. The Hoxey Clinic, which specialized in cancer treatment, had come under federal charges in 1952 (United States v. Hoxey Clinic). At the trial, it was reported the clinic had an annual income in excess of $1.5 million; many patients raved of their results, although others died. Analysis of the Hoxey formula revealed it contained potassium iodide, licorice, red clover blossoms, pepsin, burdock, cascara sagrada, prickly ash bark, poke root, and buckthorn bark. This formulation was concocted by Hoxey's veterinarian grandfather, who had been convicted three times in Illinois of practicing medicine without a license [8].

The 1967 hearing also came up with yet another definition for "quack":

> anyone who gives pretense of medical skill by any statement or conduct regarding his services which is misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should be known to be untrue or misleading [9].

Being an unorthodox licentiate, or a quack, in California from the 1930–1950s was not a reason for the Board of Chiropractic Examiners (BCE) to bring charges of "unprofessional conduct" against a licentiate; but the Health Department, Board of Medical Examiners and the CMA felt otherwise. As a medical consortium, they presented evidence to this hearing, extracted from the Chiropractic Initiative Act, where they thought amendments should be made in the Business and Professions Code by the legislature, to bring these chiropractors into line or, better yet, eliminate them altogether. To buttress their view, they presented 29 state supreme and appellate court decisions in which chiropractors had been convicted of illegally practicing medicine without a license and the courts had upheld these convictions (see Appendix).

From 1949–1959, there were 66 cases of quackery investigated by the State Bureau of Food & Drug inspectors; only eight cases had charges filed and six were against chiropractors [5]. During this same period, the California Chiropractic Association (CCA) and BCE were trying to eliminate unorthodox practitioners for the sake of the group by encouraging educational seminars statewide to bring each licentiate up to speed with current diagnostic and treatment methods approved by the Board. At this point, no profession had mandatory annual education for license renewal; licenses were renewed annually and those who needed the seminars stayed at home. One shining spokesman emerged from within the CCA, Leonard J. Savage, D.C., of Studio City. His articulate, tenacious investigations caused the CCA to create a Bureau of Investigation to look into what other professions were doing that might be construed as quackery by their excessive procedures in the absence of pathology. Soon, the American Chiropractic Association (ACA) joined with Dr. Savage in heading that Bureau. At the ACA Convention in Los Angeles on June 19, 1966, Dr. Savage delivered a report to the ACA House of Delegates [10]:

> Incompetence, unethical practices, fraud and disregard for patient welfare have infected a significant minority of the medical profession as to constitute a crisis in health care in this nation today. Only prompt corrective legislation can conserve the health and lives of millions of Americans imperiled by dangerous medical malpractice.
>
> In diverting attention from its own internal problems by attacking chiropractic through a hireling lay spokesman recently, the American Medical Association exposed itself to a principle in equity law, namely that the accuser must come to court with clean hands.
>
> We regret that the arrogant persistence of organized medicine in attacking other branches of the healing arts professions, with the objective of securing a monopoly, now makes it necessary to bring certain vital deficiencies directly to the attention of the public and its representatives.

Dr. Savage went on to cite a past President of the American College of Surgeons, saying that

> . . . a medical license is too often a license for 'legal-mayhem' because of their unlimited authority in the

practice of medicine and surgery, in all fifty states. Also lacking, no central authority to restrict these procedures to the competent and discipline those less competent. How many surgical mutilations have to take place that could have been avoided with proper controls? [10]

It all depends on who is pointing the finger!

Dr. Savage then cited Walter Alvarez, M.D., who reported on a study in California of 385 appendectomies in which two of three were found to be nonpathological and unnecessary; one surgeon's rate of doing this procedure was 80% unnecessary. Also mentioned were more than 6000 hysterectomies with 40% nonpathological specimens, with 26 percent of such operations found to be unnecessary. Dr. Alvarez further reported myriad cases of gall bladders being extracted with no sign of pathology, as were tonsils, adenoids, and prostate glands; questionable Cesarean section deliveries in uncomplicated cases; of duodenal ulcer resections, diaphragmatic hernia repairs, all done without surgical controls. "Who is to protect the patient and insurance companies?" asks the good Dr. Alvarez. He coined the term "retroactive quackery" and applied it to these kinds of cases.

Dr. Savage concluded his report by saying:

In all matters of public health, the AMA insists that it should be both judge and jury. One editorial writer called this the "Papa knows best" attitude, wholly out of place today. After all, would a farmer hire a jackal to watch his chickens?

At a recent workshop on medical quackery at San Diego State College, Mr. John W. Miner, the chief of the Medical-Legal Section of the Los Angeles District Attorney's office, stated that "when MDs are involved in crimes it is difficult to prove criminal motives because the license of the medical doctor makes the accomplishment of such proof almost impossible" [10].

California's health authorities also took their quackery plight to the 1967 San Francisco Interim Hearings before the Federal Subcommittee on Frauds and Misrepresentations Affecting the Elderly, a Special Committee on Aging of the 88th Congress, where, in 1964, California's quackery problems were vented [9]. Among the reports presented were:

California had a large number of elderly wealthy people, who were inviting opportunities for fraud to health practitioners. This undoubtedly helps explain California's physician-patient ratio. Unfortunately, the proportion of unscrupulous merchandisers of health services is also increasing by the richness of the patient market [9]. According to an AMA telegram, the physician-patient ratio in California was 1 to 570 compared with 1 to 681 in the nation as a whole

From an Assembly Legislative Report in 1965:

The case for the quack is not without merit. The quack points out that the value placed on life in Western civilization stresses the importance of physical existence and ignores the human need for comfort. Indeed, if medicine believes fully in its own holistic concept, the increase in personal, specialized, organizational medical care should be reversed. If such a concept is followed, the quack's promises have value, since they make comfortable what life remains to the unfortunate. Further, the quack accurately points out that society seems to promote some forms of quackery, i.e., tonic promoters, vitamin supplement promoters, diet deluders who trade on the slim look of fashion and physical fitness centers [9].

It was also brought out in this 1964 hearing that

Some "treatments" for cancer in California include: turnip juice sold for $25 per vial; variations on ozone generators which netted the supplier over $450,000 in three years; special lamps (infra-red) that sold for $185 each with all kinds of claims for its use; special Electro-Metabograph Diagnostic Machines and Quantumeters sold for $250 each; that drinking raw carrot or grape juice were cure-alls; and that all of these have been used on cancer cases, and all patients using them died [9].

Not mentioned in this report was the number of patients who died from conventional chemotherapy, radiation or surgery for cancer.

It was also reported that chiropractors headed the roster of all licensed health care providers investigated for cancer quackery; when arrested, they cited their protection under the Chiropractic Practice Act. State medical authorities felt that their ambiguous scope of practice, as defined by the act, made it difficult to take the chiropractor to court. Suddenly, their luck changed when a gleeful Los Angeles District Attorney's Office arrested a chiropractor for homicide in the wrongful death of a little girl who had cancer of an eyeball. The mother had withdrawn her daughter from the chiropractor's care; shortly thereafter, the girl died. In Superior Court, the chiropractor was found guilty of second degree murder (the only health care provider ever so convicted), the Judge handed down a sentence of 5 yrs to life and remanded him to State Prison on September 4, 1962 (11; see Appendix). On appeal to the State Supreme Court, the high court reversed the verdict on May 23, 1966; the chiropractor was released from prison (see Appendix). The District Attorney was determined to get a conviction, so they brought the case before an Appellate Court, where a conviction was again affirmed on the Superior Court decision; however, the chiropractor was not remanded to jail again (see Appendix).

In early 1961, the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office brought wrongful death charges against the Chairman of the Obstetrics Department of the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic and four licentiates attending a home delivery in which the mother died, because birthing was a part of their postgraduate training in obstetrics. All five were convicted in Los Angeles Superior Court on charges of manslaughter. The defendants appealed, and in 1963, the Appellate

Court reversed the conviction [12]. This upset the District Attorney, but with the Phillips case and then the CREES (see Appendix), the Appellate Court defined chiropractic scope of practice [12]. The medical consortium reacted by sponsoring legislation amending the medical practice act in such a way as to eliminate chiropractic forever, if passed. The CCA fought back, defeating the legislation at Governor Pat Brown's desk with a pocket veto. Then a Special CCA Committee went to the Los Angeles District Attorney's office, met with the District Attorney and top staff, and bluntly stated: "If you truly want to pass an anti-quackery bill, you can only do it if the CCA approves the legislative language," said Mr. Gordon Garland, the CCA's Legislative Advocate. The long and short of this was that the CCA approved the language of a bill in the next session that amended the medical practice act, giving immunity to chiropractors who were licensed under some other provision of law and who were practicing chiropractic according to law. The Medical Board was barred from trying to interfere in the practice of chiropractic within these parameters from then on. This was the first time in America where chiropractors amended a medical practice act without medical opposition. Governor Ronald Reagan ceremonially signed the enacted bill into law [12].

CONCLUSION

It is true that between 1916 and 1965, some doctors of chiropractic challenged medical authority and practiced before there was a chiropractic law, and later others chose to practice outside of their legal scope of practice as licentiates and were brought to justice and found guilty of practicing medicine without a license (see Appendix). However, the chiropractic profession as a whole has taken great steps to upgrade its education and was one of the first health care providers to mandate continuing education for license renewal annually. Dentists chose to check on dental licentiates once every 2 yr; allopaths, once every 4–6 yr. The CCA also gained recognition for its assistance in bringing charges against a few of its members for undesirable practices in public assistance cases, and their licenses were temporarily suspended by the BCE. Both the BCE and the CCA are proud of their long record of cleaning up and maintaining quality standards of care for the profession.

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APPENDIX

A. California Legislative Bills - Medicine:
   1. 1870
      a. Assembly Bill 419 - not passed.
      b. Senate Bill 434 - not passed.
      c. Senate Bill 587 - not passed.
   2. 1875
      a. Assembly Bill 9 - not passed.
      b. Assembly Bill 14 - not passed.
      c. Assembly Bill 72 - not passed.
      d. Senate Bill 28 - not passed.
   3. 1876
      a. Senate Bill 192 - not passed.
      b. Assembly Bill 387 - not passed (all above to create a Medical Act).
      c. Senate Bill 549 - passed, enacted into law.

B. California Senate Interim Committee on Public Health; *Progress Report on Medical Quackery 8,* [1958]; participants not cited as contributors.

C. California State Supreme and Appellate Court decisions:
   1. People v. Ratledge - 172 Cal. Crim. No. 1974 - March 24, 1916. For practicing medicine without a license, adjusting patients. Chiropractic Initiative Act not enacted until December 1922. Remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
   2. People v. Vermillion - 158 Pac. Rptr. 504 - San Diego, May 6, 1916. For practicing medicine without a license, adjusting patients. Remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
   3. People v. Oakley - 158 Pac. Rptr. 505 - San Diego, May 6, 1916. Appealed Superior Court decision; as a teacher of chiropractic technique and demonstration of technique upon students, was held to be the practice of medicine without a license. Court affirmed Superior Court decision of guilty; remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
   4. People v. A. D. Cochran - 56 Cal. App. 394 - Los Angeles, February 11, 1922. For practicing medicine without a license, adjusting

patients. Remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.

5. People v. C. A. Anderson - 60 Cal. App. 747 - Stockton, February 10, 1923. For practicing medicine without a license, adjusting patients. Remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
6. People v. H. C. Saunders - 61 Cal. App. 341 - Los Angeles, March 12, 1923. For practicing medicine without a license, adjusting patients. Remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
7. People v. J. E. Willis - 217 Pac. Rptr. 111 - Tulare, June 30, 1923. For practicing medicine without a license, adjusting patients. Second arrest for same charge before April 1923. Remanded to County Jail for a second 90 days. His wife, also a DC, was convicted and jailed with him in first trial. They had an infant at home, which brought public protest keeping mother and child separated. She served only 60 of her 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
8. People v. Allen Mills - 74 Cal. App. 353 - Red Bluff, September 5, 1925. Practicing medicine without a license, advertising himself as "Dr. Mills" without qualifying what kind of doctor. Remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
9. People v. Wilbert L. Cosper - 76 Cal. App. 597 - Los Angeles, February 23, 1926. Practicing medicine without a license; as a faith healer doing a home birthing, complications set in and he had to call upon an osteopath to come and complete the birth delivery. Remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
10. People v. Manuel Machado - 99 Cal. App. 702 - Santa Barbara, July 2, 1929. Practicing medicine without a license; a D.C. prescribing and administering pharmaceuticals out of their containers to a patient. Remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
11. People v. Samuel D. Collins - 4 Cal. App. (2d) 86 - Los Angeles, January 24, 1935. Performing a criminal act of abortion as a chiropractor. Remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
12. People v. E.B. Hartman - 10 Cal. A00 (2d) - San Bernardino - writ of *habeas corpus* - (date?). For practicing medicine without a license; using a hypodermic injection of Koch antitoxin for the treatment of cancer. Writ denied, remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
13. People v. Paul C. Fowler - 32 C.A. (2d) (Supp) - Los Angeles, October 20, 1938. For practicing medicine without a license, using proprietary medicines on a patient. Remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
14. People v. Edmund Marineau, et al. - 55 C.A. 893 - Los Angeles, December 7, 1942. Performing a criminal act of abortion, as chiropractors. Remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
15. People v. Leslie R. Nunn, et al. - 65 C.A. 2d 188 - Los Angeles, July 12, 1944. Practicing medicine without a license; as an employee of, Leslie Nunn, D.C., allowed Dr. Navarre, a chiropractor, to inject medicines into Nunn's patients. Navarre does several tonsillectomies in office, two children died. Both parties were convicted, case on appeal, both lost licenses in Superior Court.
16. People v. James K. Christie - 95 C.A. 2d Supp 919 - San Diego, November 25, 1949. Used term "Chiropractic Physician" in ad and letterhead, violating chiropractic and medical practice acts. Appellate court affirmed trial court - guilty, remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
17. People v. S. J. Mangliagli - 97 C.A. 2d Supp - Los Angeles, May 16, 1950. For practicing medicine without a license, by ordering blood plasma from a lab, then infusing the patient. Remanded to jail for 90 days; Superior Court verdict.
18. People v. James O. Ryan - 101 C.A. 2d Supp 927 - San Diego, January 16, 1951. For practicing medicine without a license; using a salve to treat a cancer patient, as a cure for. Appellate Court affirmed trial court, remanded to jail for 90 days.
19. Adolph Oosterveen, et al. v. Board of Medical Examiners - 112 C.A. 2d 201; 246 P.2d 136 - Los Angeles, July 14, 1952. Oosterveen, a licensed Drugless Practitioner, advertised himself and others as Doctors (Dr.'s), with N.D. behind their names, in California. Since at this time there is no legal Naturopathic Board of Examiners in the state, to practice naturopathy one must first have a chiropractic license, not a DP license. Appellate Court affirmed trial court, Oosterveen, et al., were further barred from using N.D. in California.
20. Richard L. Cozad v. Board of Chiropractic Examiners - 153 C.A. 2d; 314 P.2d 500 - Los Angeles, August 15, 1957. Violating chiropractic act by advertising office as "Basic Science Diagnostic Office," barred from further use of term as it did not mention chiropractic; Superior Court verdict.
21. George Jacobsen v. Board of Chiropractic Examiners - 169 C.A. 2d 389 - Sacramento, April 6, 1959. Violation of chiropractic act by advertising the terms female disorders, sterility problems, lack of vigor. Barred from further use of terms; Superior Court verdict upheld by State Supreme Court.
22. People v. James Augusto & A.G. Lockwood - 14 Cal. Rptr. 284 Riverside County, June 21, 1961. Lockwood, a chiropractor charged with violation of medical practice act for taking blood samples; Augusto, a layman, for putting patients referred by Lockwood deep into an underground tunnel, placed

uranium ore bags about/on patients to cure arthritis. Appellate Court affirmed trial court guilty verdict, both remanded to jail for 90 days.

23. People v. I. Cantor - 18 Cal. Rptr. 363 - Los Angeles, December 19, 1961. For violation of medical practice act, using hypnosis to diagnose, treat medical conditions, without a license to do so. Appellate Court affirmed trial court, remanded to jail for 90 days.
24. S. M. Sassone, D.C. v. Board of Chiropractic Examiners - 201 C.A. 2d 165 - Los Angeles, March 12, 1962. Board revoked Dr. Sassone's license for false and misleading advertising that he treats sexual dysfunctions, for using name of office as Sassone Diagnostic Office, not using the word chiropractic in name. Administrative Judge found him guilty, Board revoked his license, Judge also denied further hearings.
25. People v. Phillips - L.A. Superior Court No. 255480 - August 13, 1962. Found guilty of second degree murder, sentenced on September 4th to 5 yr to life in State Prison.
26. CREES v. Board of Medical Examiners & Chiropractic Board of Examiners, and Drs. York & Kuxhaus - 28 Cal. Rptr. 621 - Los Angeles, February 20, 1963. Appeals trial verdict of guilty of trying to increase the chiropractic scope of practice without amending either practice act. Appellate Court upheld trial verdict of guilty and reinforced narrow scope of practice based upon case-law of prior verdicts by Supreme & Appellate Courts decisions.
27. R. H. Garvai, D.C., et al. v. Board of Chiropractic Examiners - 216 C.A. 2d 374 - Los Angeles, May 20, 1963. Board suspended his license for advertising under an assumed name, as "Basic Science Office." Appellate Court affirmed the Board's decision and action.
28. People v. Julius Bernhardt, et al. - 222 C.A. 2d 567 - Los Angeles, November 22, 1963. Appellate Court reversed trial court verdict of guilty of a wrongful death and the practice of medicine without a license, in a home delivery accident where the mother died, child lived.
29. People v. Phillips - 51 Cal. Rptr. 225 - Supreme Court; 414 P. 2d 353 - Los Angeles, May 23, 1966. High court reversed guilty verdict of superior court for second degree murder, Phillips released from prison, but attorneys do not seek denial of further court trials.
30. People v. Phillips - 75 Cal. Rptr. 720 - Court of Appeals - Los Angeles, March 5, 1969. Defendant retried on original charge of second degree murder as in 1962 case, not considered double jeopardy, found guilty, no new prison time requested by District Attorney.

D. Chinese herbalist court cases for practicing medicine without a license:
   1. People v. Lee Wah - State Supreme Court - Pac. Rpt. 851 - September 24, 1886. Remanded to County Jail for 90 days.
   2. People v. Ah Fong - Appellate Court Cir. 526 - November 10, 1914. Remanded to County Jail for 90 days.
   3. People v. Chong, Chow Juyan - 28 Cal. App. 121 - July 21, 1915. Remanded to County Jail for 90 days.
   4. People v. Tom Chong, Tak Gine, Chow Let - Cr. 553 - July 21, 1915. Remanded to County Jail for 90 days.
   5. People v. Poo On - Cir. 523 - September 7, 1920. Remanded to County Jail for 90 days.
   6. People v. Wah Hing - Cir. 900 - September 11, 1926. Remanded to County Jail for 90 days.